

Business Cards of two lines only will be inserted in our two daily and two weekly papers, at 150,000 circulation per week, at \$12 per annum, payable in advance, in legal money.

**Great Webster Meeting.**  
Last evening one of the largest meetings was held at Masonic Hall that ever filled that place—probably in the building, in the street, and avenues about, TEN THOUSAND persons congregated, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the present state of the country, and proposing Mr. Webster as the candidate for the next presidency. The following are the proceedings:—

Mr. Johnson rose and announced to the assembly, that the hour having arrived at which the present meeting was called, he would nominate Mr. Jonathan Thompson as president. The question being put, it was carried unanimously. So Mr. Thompson took the chair. A vice president was then named, and appointed for each ward. Messrs. Fessenden and Disoway were appointed secretaries. The president then directed one of the secretaries to read the notice of the call of the present meeting, and the reasons therefor, as published in the morning journals. During the reading of these documents, and whenever the name of Daniel Webster was uttered, loud and frequent applause ensued.

Mr. Ketchum then said:—Mr. chairman and fellow citizens:—The object of this meeting has already been announced to you. Were it necessary to enter into further particulars, I could show that we do not come here to think and act for the whole people of the Union. We come here to think and act for ourselves, and to send forth our opinions that they may work either for better or for worse. We stand on an independent foundation. We come here to recommend DANIEL WEBSTER as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. (Applause.) We come not here to separate or divide our party. I know that a difference of opinion has animated the breasts of many great and conscientious Whigs as to the present policy—but act and speak with reference always to the good of the country. This recommendation will go forth and receive the willing support of the Whigs throughout the land. On our fellow-laborers then in this cause, do we rely confidently for support. Our opponents hope that division has seized upon our ranks, but we are endowed with the spirit of freedom, we speak but the people's voice, we think and act as one man and no power on earth can drive us from our position. Their hopes are useless—are vain.

The question of a convention to nominate a candidate for the first office in our gift has agitated us. We gave due consideration to this important question, but we thought it far better that the people in their primary assemblies should make known their sentiments without fear or favor, and that when their opinions were once known, a great convention could then be held with every hope of final success. This night, fellow citizens, we are assembled to speak out our sentiments like men, fully, strongly, and boldly, and we will fearlessly recommend a candidate for the Presidency, DANIEL WEBSTER of MASSACHUSETTS; (three times three) AYE DANIEL WEBSTER of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA. And why not? Why should we have any fears of his success? Is he not a son of Massachusetts, the indomitable state? Is he not the pride of the whole country? Twenty-three years ago it has been urged he held opinions inimical to the interests of the people. When? how? He has ever been a friend of the people. He was educated a farmer and for the past fourteen years has been laboring in the cause of popular rights with an untiring zeal. Like General Andrew Jackson, he has ever been an enemy to distinctions in society arising from mere wealth. Whether in Faneuil Hall, in the courts of justice, or in the Senate of the United States, he has always been met with a strong arm on the side of liberty. He is from Massachusetts, this has been offered as an objection. What! is sectional feeling then to have a sway when the question is to select a man qualified to fill our chief magistracy? No, no. Has not his native State stood unscathed amid the furious attacks upon the constitution and the liberties of the people for the last eight years? (Cheers.) Is this not a fact of the highest importance? Does it not advance Daniel Webster ten-fold in our affections? Aye does it, and we will abide by the pure patriot. (Cheers.) We will adhere to all the virtues and all the freedom to the man who has been for Union and liberty now and forever! (Tremendous cheering.)

It is time for us, fellow citizens, to put down the doctrine that merit may not receive its reward, because it may happen to come from a certain section of the country or be centered in certain men. All great and good men are the property of the country. Daniel Webster rose to his present elevation by his own exertions, and there is nothing to prevent him from becoming the President of this great nation. At the present moment, when the country lies bleeding at every pore, through the incompetency of the previous administration, it becomes us to pause and reflect on the steps we are about to take. We have paused and we have reflected, and the man whose constitutional expositions of our political system have never been contravened—the man, whose eloquence has thundered alive in the cradle of liberty and on the banks of the Mississippi, in defence of the people's rights—DANIEL WEBSTER is the candidate that we will this evening unite in recommending to the consideration of the nation, as eminently qualified for the highest office, fellow citizens, in your gift.

I had no intention, fellow-citizens, when I arose, to detain you thus long, but carried away with a subject near and dear to us all, I hope you will excuse my enthusiasm. (Cries of go on, go on.) An address will be now read to you. It has been prepared with great care, and is destined to carry our views to every hamlet in the nation. I bespeak your earnest attention to its contents.

The address was then read, the substance of which is as follows:—  
He commenced by stating that the people of New York, impressed with the conclusion that a sectional grievance is upon our country, but that a general calamity overshadows the American republic, venture to put forth the present address. Its chief topics were the universal state of misfortune now pervading every class, rank and grade of the land, from the once wealthy merchant down to the meanest day laborer. The causes of this distress were then gone into. They were chiefly attributed to overbanking and overtrading: "overbanking and overtrading have undoubtedly brought a large portion of this distress upon us," are the very words of the document. This evil was stimulated by the enormous increase of paper issues, urging speculation, but most absurd attempts at realizing wealth. General Jackson's experiments upon the currency—his administering the constitution "as I understand it," and his hostility to the United States Bank were freely commented on.

The address then went on to point out what would be a remedy for all these things. For this purpose, a president must be chosen of opinions the reverse of his predecessors; who will indulge in no political charity, but administer the constitution in its just and proper spirit. Gen. Jackson's farewell address, "I leave this people prosperous and happy," was then commented on. "The smoke of the victory of New Orleans," says the document, "which once saved America, shall now equally save the nation from that victory from retribution."

The present President, Martin Van Buren, was brought forward "large as life." The address says, "under him these experiments which have beggared the country will still go on. He is pledged to tread in the footsteps of his predecessor. The government must be changed then, and now is the time to commence such change. Now is the time to arrange and concert the removal of the administrators of the present government from power. To affect this a leader is necessary—a choice must be made—we have made that choice and now place before you the name of Daniel Webster (tremendous cheering) as the man who can best fulfil this purpose and preserve the country from ruin." (Cheers for several seconds.)

The address now proceeded to point out the acts of the public life of Mr. Webster, to whom it has been said, "the North has no equal, and the South no superior." His energy—his unyielding firmness—his opinions "that a sound and uniform currency is one of the pillars of the constitution of any country,"—his prophetic warnings of what have now become true to the very letter. "By this pretended reverting of the currency to a circulating medium of gold and silver, we are likely to have no currency at all, or a currency consisting only of paper promises to pay—representing not gold and silver but bad faith, bankruptcy, and universal ruin."

The address concludes with recommending unity, perseverance and exertion. "Let us raise high our flag and on it be inscribed, 'ONE CONSTITUTION; ONE COUNTRY; ONE DESTINY.'"

Mr. Raymond then proceeded to offer a series of resolutions, the most important of which were—  
Resolved, That we highly approve the address just read, and will do our utmost to carry its views into effect.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to propose a remedy for the existing distress, and to make preparation for an immediate return to specie payments.

Resolved, That we highly approve the following opinions of Mr. Webster. "I AM A BULLDOG. I ASHORE ASHORE MOORELY AS A PAPER, AND I AM AGAINST EVERY SPECIES OF IRRESPONSIBLE BANKING," and "I WILL NOT GO FOR A NATIONAL BANK UNTIL THE PUBLIC VOICE SHALL EXPLICITLY DEMAND IT."

Resolved, That we universally approve the nomination of Daniel Webster as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

A vast number of other resolutions were also proposed, which, together with the proceedings, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. M. B. Edgar offered a resolution, "That a committee be appointed to carry into effect the resolutions of this meeting." [Adopted.]

The meeting then adjourned.

Thus has passed off one of the largest meetings that ever took place in New York. No candidate ever commanded such a force at the first movement made by his friends. We observed among the assembly, large masses of the people, those who entirely concur with Mr. Webster in his excellent sentiments on the currency. The nomination of this great man has been called an absurdity—this absurdity will turn out to be one of the most popular movements that ever took place in New York. There are only two men in this country fit for the present crisis—JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, and DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts. All others are losers. We do not look upon this movement as a personal matter. It comes in the shape of a nomination, but it is an expression of sound moral opinion on the present state of the currency. It is the first movement that will lead to important consequences hereafter—to a resumption of specie payments. The meeting were BULLDOGS all through-out and out. Capital! Locofocos prepare.

A VISIT TO THE SHIP YARDS.—A few days ago I took a ride and a walk up towards the Hook. Getting out near the ship yards, I rolled about until I rolled, like a nine pin, into LAWRENCE & SNEED'S ship yard, at the head of Water street. Meeting there a friend he hailed me. I replied. In a few minutes I found myself near the keel of one of the largest and most splendid steamers I ever beheld.

"What boat is this?" I asked.

"This is the NEPTUNE of Charleston, to be commanded by Capt. JAMES PENNOYER."

"I know the Captain," replied I. He was the first man who had enterprize, in conjunction with Mr. JAMES P. ALLAIRE, to start a steamboat hence to Charleston.

This boat is a splendid concern. We were told her dimensions, but having a little after listened to a pretty young lady singing a few airs to her own accompaniment on the piano, it knocked these dimensions out of our head—so we shall have to omit that feature to another day. She is, however, the largest ever built in New York, except one, the New York of Charleston. Her model is most beautiful—her bows as delicate and graceful in naval architecture, as the bust of the Venus de Medicis is in statuary. I never saw any sight so beautiful as the rounding of those bows, and her general model from stem to stern. We proceeded up a ladder, and after a good deal of clambering, which reminded me of climbing over the White Hills, or Catskill Mountains, I found myself in her hold. Her timbers are such as to give her the strength of a single block—crossed here—recrossed there—bound here, and riveted there, without end.

I am not a professed naval anatomist, and can hardly remember the various parts of this fine model of a sea boat. I mean, however, one of these warm afternoons to take another view.

From the ship yard we went to Mr. Allaire's steam boiler factory. Mr. Allaire is one of the few gentlemen that I published incorrectly in the famous "List for 1837," for which John Haggerty is yet in such a passion. I found Mr. Allaire in the midst of his men, busy looking after his business like a skilful man of business. I was introduced to him. He looked at me for a moment—

"Well now," said he, with a good-natured smile on his face—"so you are the one that published me as a bankrupt."

"Why, Mr. Allaire, the best may make mistakes, but when found out they are corrected."

"I cared nothing about it—I cared nothing about it," said he—"if the newspapers were to publish I had committed murder I would not contradict it—not I."

Mr. Allaire is right. When the newspapers make mistakes, the newspapers always correct them. Mr. Allaire is the brother-in-law of John Haggerty, but I doubt if their tempers and good sense sprung from the same fount—however it might have been.

Mr. Allaire's factory employs 350 men. They were hammering at the immense steam boilers intended for the Neptune. I looked round and took leave.

It is supposed that the Neptune will be ready for sea by next November. There will be a great occasion at her launching. Capt. Pennoyer knows how to get up such things with life and spirit.

Yesterday a fine brig (Tahoka) was advertised for sale by auction, to take place that day at the exchange. The auctioneer made his appearance at the time appointed—when lo! and behold not a person was in the room bar the seller and owners—truly these are glorious times. The sale was of course unavoidably postponed.

PROGRESS OF THE CASH SYSTEM.—A gentleman called in yesterday at a well known tontorial establishment somewhere in the vicinity of the corner of Ann street and Broadway, and got his pie set in order by the minister of Pils. On asking what his terms were by the month, the barber replied: "I have by the chin for a shilling, and take the cash in hand. I am a Bennett man. I trade altogether on the specie system." The shaver applauded his determination, we hear;—whereon a learned discussion ensued on the currency and other topics much to the satisfaction of both parties.

Some blackguard in New Orleans over the signature of "The Editor of the Picayune" has sent us the Prospectus of that spirited little print. He desires us to send him no more of our slips and abuses our paper, in imitation of the party press throughout the land.

We have reason to suspect that the beautiful effusion in question emanated from the office of the Commercial Herald, a dirty penny sheet in that city,—in consequence doubtless of their being cut off from our exchange list.

Will the Editor of the Picayune row these gentry up salt river?

Cambreleg was tasting the mutton of Orange county the other day, and setting up political pinnas there. Will they stand to be knocked down?

THE PARTY PASSO—THREE WOODS.—The condition to which the party press of this country is often reduced, reminds me of an old and well known story that I cannot refrain from repeating.

A gentleman some years since on his return from a tour in Kentucky, entertained his friends with the most wonderful accounts of this second Canaan.

"The trees," said he, "are of immense size."

"How large?" inquired one of his admiring auditors, who was remarkable for the stubbornness of his correct reasoning, though entirely uneducated.

"I have seen whole forests for hundreds of miles made up of trees whose diameters exceeded six feet."

"Good God!" exclaimed his questioner.

"And they stood so thick upon the ground that a man with his arms akimbo could just stand between them."

"What! all the woods so thick?" rejoined the interrogator.

"Yes, in whatever direction you went. Then the deer—they are about the size of ordinary bulls, with horns upon their heads full seven feet high, and standing eight feet apart!"

"What a chance for hunting!" exclaimed the auditor; "but how did they get through the woods?"

"How did they get through the woods?—how did they get through the woods? Oh! that's their look-out, not mine," coolly replied the traveller, glad to get out of the dilemma into which he had been betrayed.

And so it is with the partisan papers of the Union. Every day they are contradicting themselves—reasoning from false premises—arguing falsely from correct positions—and when cornered, they exclaim with our traveller—"that's not our look-out."

NEW LYNCH LAW.—Yesterday morning a singular transaction took place in the store recently occupied by George B. Boyle, 256 Broadway. It appears that Mr. Boyle had given an assignment to the agent of Dr. Mott, now in Europe, a creditor, to the amount of \$3,000. On this assignment, a lawyer and an ex-marshall, went to the captain of the watch, procured a watchman, and with a crowbar forcibly broke open the store, and helped themselves to the property amounting to \$18,000. They left not an atom. This novel process, worthy of Dogberry, was issued under a new captain of the watch, who certainly deserves promotion in the courts of Judge Lynch. A great excitement was created in Broadway, and officer Bowyer arrested, on trespass, the lawyer, Cyrus M. Stebbins, and Le Roy the Collector, who accompanied him—bail \$10,000.

What is the reason, if this was a legal process, that the execution was not levied in day time? We shall inquire further of this new Lynch code.

THE BATTERY last evening was more crowded with beauty and fashion than it has been for many days past—in truth it was the first pleasant evening we have had in a long, long time. There is nothing equal to a walk on that delightful spot in the cool of the evening. The sea breeze—the delicious shade—the harbor and bay around give life and variety to the scene. The young ladies looked charmingly. We fancy sometimes that the fair look better and sweeter since the revolution than before. They dress with more taste, simplicity, and elegance than in the gorgeous days of 1836. So much the better.

A SENSIBLE THING.—The most sensible and the best written document on the suspension of specie payments that we have seen for a month of Sundays is Governor Head's speech to the Parliament of Upper Canada. Let Mr. Van Buren learn it by heart, and let Nicholas Biddle order it to be read in his presence every morning for a year to come. I specially recommend it to the corrupt managers of our State Banks throughout the Union. It will create some curious and unpleasant twinges about the seat of their consciences,—if they have any left.

A lecture on Phenology at Clinton Hall to night. Go, ladies, go. Come, ladies, come.

Specie payments are now the order of the day. The state pays his interest in specie.

THE NEWBURY REGATTA—a full account—on the first page.

A sale of furniture today at 112 Fulton street.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT—BEAUTIFUL SERMON.—I was taking a walk down Broadway, "solitary and alone" a few days since, when I was much taken with a conversation which passed between a lady and gentleman. The Miss was one of nature's own children—beautiful, bright and charming—in fact, a paragon of perfection. The young lady with her was not such a pattern of loveliness, although her eye bespoke intelligence. They were sauntering down the street carelessly, when a young man of twenty-two passed them, having in his hand a most elegant bouquet.

"O! how beautiful," exclaimed the pretty Miss, "I should like a rose, should I not you, Julia?" "O yes, of all things, you know we do not frequently see such fresh ones as those appear to be, cousin Annette."

The young man turned round, and said, "pretty Miss, did you wish one of these roses?"

He was of a moderate height, dark complexion, a brilliant black eye, and a high, prominent and intellectual forehead. Annette blushed, and observed modestly, that she had expressed a wish of that kind.

"Please select the fairest flower my little stock will afford," said he.

She did so, and chose a white rose just expanding. He imprinted a kiss upon it, presented it to her, and thus addressed her.

"Lady, that rose is an emblem of itself, so pure, so beautiful, and so lovely. Its leaves are just opening, thereby displaying its beauties to greater advantage, and if it had been allowed to remain on the tree, would have become a most beautiful flower. But the destroying hand passed by it, it will soon droop and die. Thus it is with yourself. Your mind is just expanding and displaying its beauties to every beholder. Cultivation has improved it, and will still add attractions to it, which, like the vine, will cluster around you, and shed an influence upon the circle in which you move. But perhaps the angel of death may soon pass by your door, and nip the promising bud ere it will have time to bloom. If such should be the case, are you in a suitable condition to meet your God? If not, I warn you. But the street is not a fit place for a lecture, and therefore I leave this interesting subject for your own mind to dwell upon. I have not the appearance of a gentleman, I know, if you judge from exterior circumstances; for, though yet very young, I have been very unfortunate. I once moved in the highest circles of society. I once had friends, but they are not. How true is the old adage, 'a friend in need is a friend indeed.' Farewell! fair lady; may your life ever remain as unclouded as your brow, and the blessings of heaven be showered down upon you."

He passed on as well as myself and thus I bid you farewell, "ANNOYED LVL."

FRANKLIN THURTELL.—Who that has within two years of yore visited this little bandbox, has not experienced more or less of the good nature of Mr. Palmer the beneficiary of tonight. There are times when these little courtesies are of much avail, argal, a due return somewhat ditto. This latter item may be well balanced tonight, when, for the purpose of fifty cents, you (or some 1200 of you) may get at least a dollar's worth, i. e., John Sefton does all his golden drolleries, a half score of volunteers appear, and the singers and dancers have their annual jubilee.

CANAL TOLLS.—The tolls collected on the New York state canals to the close of the second week in June, amounted to \$330,871 88.

CORN CURRENCY.—The produce dealers at Manchester, Mississippi, have established a new bank on the "better currency" principle: It discounts notes well endorsed, and issues in payment its own notes redeemable on demand—IN CORN!!

Dates from New Orleans to the 21st of June. Upwards of 700 merchants have suffered their bonds to lie ever in accordance with the directions of government. This proves how heavily the duties fall upon individuals in that city.

The appearance of Com. Dallas off Matamoros, struck terror into the hearts of the bragging Mexicans. They were very willing to come to terms. We shall have to give them a good drubbing yet, to make them behave like good boys. Poor Bustamante is in trouble. His union with the priests has sealed his fate. Liberal principles are making terrible advances in Mexico. Motezuma threatens to make himself heard. Specie is still coming in from Vera Cruz.

A new machine has been invented to steer boats when on fire.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 20.—No less than seven hundred and eighty of our most respectable citizens—importers and their sureties, have been held to bail during the last week, on custom house bonds! Men who for 15 or 20 years have never quitted the city, have been compelled to give security that they will be forthcoming on the 7th December next, or else the importer, who has already tendered the amount of duties in notes of the pet and other banks, must release his friend by purchasing specie to fill the coffers of the nefarious kitchen crew, who are not only bankrupt themselves, but have gone far to make the whole country like them.—True Am.

COMMODORE DALLAS.—The schooner Cora, Captain Delville, sailed from Matamoros on the 11th inst., by which arrival we learn that the appearance of the American squadron under Com. Dallas off that place occasioned the greatest consternation; that the inhabitants had commenced moving their treasure and effects into the interior, and that such preparations were in the power of the authorities to make, were got ready to resist and assault. The force mustered amounted to 1000 men with the two pieces of heavy cannon. The American seamen would have laughed at such means of defence. Fortunately the matter was settled without blows. Gen. Filisola, commander of the troops at Matamoros, repaired on board the Constellation in company with the American consul, and the dispute was amicably settled. We have not been made acquainted with the terms of the arrangement.—Bee.

FROM MATAMOROS.—Our news from Matamoros is of some importance. Com. Dallas appeared off the bar of Brasos St. Jago on the 10th inst. We are not apprized of the nature of the correspondence that took place. San Luis Potosi was in possession of the insurgent general Motezuma, and he was apprehended at Matamoros that he would soon be in that vicinity, when doubtless a rising would be effected in favor of the federal constitution of 1824. About 600 troops had arrived at Matamoros from the interior—but desertions from the ranks were alarmingly frequent—on one occasion 60 men went off in a body. It was difficult, if not impossible to check this evil—as the sentinels at the outposts often abandon their duty and went off into the woods with a view probably to join the insurgents under Motezuma when they should approach Matamoros. Great discontent pervaded the town, and it is believed that Motezuma will be hailed there as a deliverer.

Thus it appears that the troubles of Mexico have not ended with the commencement of Bustamante's presidency. On the contrary the aspect of affairs seems more gloomy than ever. We give Bustamante credit for good intentions, for great experience in government and firmness of purpose. The false step he committed, to which all subsequent misfortunes may be attributed, is his junction with the priests' party—which in fact is the anti-liberal and anti-national party.

Bustamante has shown a creditable degree of good sense in his intercourse with the representatives of foreign powers, and his anxiety to redress the injuries committed by his countrymen upon foreigners is strongly contrasted with the conduct of his predecessors in the government. If all disputes originating in this source are not satisfactorily and speedily arranged the fault will not be his. But he is hampered by the ignorance and profligacy of those who ought to deserve his confidence, by the machinations of the priests and the bigotry of the common people.—B.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 21.—LATEST FROM MEXICO.—We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Collins, of the brig Opelousas, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, for files of papers of that city to the 12th June inclusive. The Opelousas sailed on the 14th, and there was on board \$131,000 in specie, consigned to different houses in this city.

The message of President Bustamante was sent to the assembled Congress of Mexico on the 1st of June. It speaks in rather a specific tone towards the United States. After declaring that harmony prevailed in the relations of Mexico with foreign nations, the message continues thus:—

"From this pleasing perspective which I have traced of our foreign relations, I have to except the conduct observed by the government of the United States. The law, nevertheless, which authorizes the republic to act on the claims of that government, and to take proper measures for the national safety if satisfaction should not be given by us, induces me to hope, not without good ground, that our relations with the neighboring republic will be re-established. In the contrary case, the nation will place itself in an attitude demanded by its dignity and its honor."

Concerning the internal situation of the nation, the president says:—  
"Although good order and peace prevail throughout almost the whole extent of the republic, it is painful for me to except the department of Texas and California, and a small part of that of San Louis. The government is uneasily occupied in direct measures calculated to insure success to the Mexican arms, and to restore to the republic its most remote limits in the territory of Texas."—Bee.

FROM SAN LUIS POTOSI.—General Motezuma having joined the insurgents who were in favor of the old constitution of 1824, sailed from San Luis on the 26th May at the head of 250 cavalry. They were attacked by the government troops and entirely routed, leaving dead on the field Motezuma himself, seven other officers and 60 soldiers, besides many wounded. The whole army of the insurgents was dispersed or destroyed.

Six hundred infantry had surrendered to the government troops, among them are Ramon Ugarte and all the chiefs of the insurrection.—B.

STEAM BOATS ON FIRE.—Capt. Butler, the warfaring of the Second Municipality, has shown us the model of an invention of his, for steering a boat while burning.

The model represents the application of a very simple apparatus to any steamboat's rudder, to enable the pilot to steer her without being exposed to danger from fire, or inconvenience from smoke, when compelled to leave his post in the wheel or pilot house.

The apparatus itself is so well known, and so simple, and its application so obvious as to require no explanation, further than to say that by raising it up and hooking the brace to it, the motion of the rudder is left entirely free under the ordinary circumstances, and in no way obstructed by it, and the moment the alarm of fire on board makes it necessary, by unhooking the brace, it falls into gear and in a twinkling the boat's wheel ropes may then be cut, and the helmsman takes his station on the platform beyond the reach of the fire and smoke, and may remain there until the boat is burned to the guards, and then drop himself overboard, and hang by a becket in the end of the tiller until picked up.

It can be applied without much difficulty or expense to any construction of the boat, and by making it of iron with a brass wheel, it may be rendered an ornament to the stern of a boat.—American.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—We learn from the Patriot that on Sunday night an attempt was made by two villains to rob the Express Mail, between Hall's Cross Roads and Abingdon. The rider on approaching a spot where a brush fence was placed across the road, perceived something moving before him, which induced him to come to a sudden stop. Instantly two men leaped out of a wood and attempted to seize him. His horse, however, broke from their hold, and cleared the fence at a bound. The villains then discharged their pistols—and one of the balls passed through the top of the rider's hat, but he luckily escaped without injury, and pursued his way without further molestation.

Highwaymen should bear in mind that no money is sent by the Express Mail, and they therefore do a very unproductive business in loading their consciences with the crimes of robbery and murder, besides exposing themselves to the halter.—Bull. American.

COMMON PLACES, JUNE 27.—Before Judge Ulahoff, for—Mathew Michi versus Joseph Binni.—Crim. Con.

This was an action to recover compensation for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid at \$5000.

Mr. Morrell stated the case to the jury. The plaintiff and his wife Maria resided at No. 94 Catherine street, where the defendant also resided. It was here that the seduction of the plaintiff's wife was effected by the defendant. The wife subsequently absconded, and went to her mother's in the upper part of the city, where the defendant Binni also removed. The parties were traced thither by the husband Michi: an altercation ensued, which ended in a scene at the police office. To sustain this action, Mr. Morrell produced the following testimony. In the first place, an affidavit sworn to by Francis Brassance, was submitted to the jury. It stated that one night when the plaintiff was gone to Albany, (Brassance and the defendant Binni sleeping together,) that Binni left his bed and proceeded to Mrs. Michi's bedroom, where he remained a considerable time. When he came back he pulled the witness' nose to see if he was asleep. Witness pretended to be so, but in the morning remonstrated with Binni on his conduct, whereupon offered the witness two fine shirts as hush money; but the witness, having a soul above bribery, rejected the offer with indignation. On another occasion, when the plaintiff was gone to the theatre, the witness saw Binni knocking down the door of Mrs. Michi's bedroom, into which he went, and remained there above an hour. The witness, after some deliberation, informed the plaintiff of these matters.

Mr. John C. Covel was examined and proved the marriage of the plaintiff and his wife Maria. Miss Jane Arabella Lamb, examined.—I lived in Mrs. Michi's mother's house; I hired a room there; Mr. Binni, the defendant in this suit, and Mrs. Michi also lived there; I occupied the front garret bed room and Mr. Binni the back one; Mrs. Michi slept with me; One night she got up and went into Mr. Binni's room; I questioned her about it; she said Mr. Binni was sick, and that she had slept on a mattress placed on the floor, Mr. Binni lying in his bed; this took place many times; Mr. Binni was very often sick; Mr. Binni used to teach Mrs. Michi needlework tailoring; I was curious to discover if Mrs. Michi slept on the floor as she said she did; to ascertain this I got up one morning very early before six o'clock, and looked through a chink in the partition, and there I saw

Counsel.—Was that all you saw?  
Witness.—Yes, sir, that was all!  
Counsel.—Were they awake or asleep?  
Witness.—I cannot say.  
Cross-examined.—I am seventeen or thereabouts; I thought it very strange Mrs. Michi should wish to take such care of Mr. Binni; I never mentioned her conduct to any one; I did not at first think much about it; there are young ladies who visit at Mrs. Michi's mother's; I never saw any improper liberties taken with them.

There were no witnesses called for the defence.

Mr. Morrell submitted his client's case to the jury in Judge Ulahoff's happy and eloquent manner.

Judge Ulahoff summed up the case very briefly; he said there is no doubt of the criminal conversation having taken place, as charged, with the plaintiff's wife. It was for the jury to determine the amount of damages.

The jury retired, and in five minutes came into court with a verdict for the plaintiff for the damages claimed—\$5000.

Wish you may get it!

It is stated that the President has determined that General Jesup shall be gratified in his desire for repose. It is thought that Major General Macomb will be appointed his successor.

MONEY MARKET.

Thursday, June 30.

The spring business, small as it was, is closed, and the fall business not begun. Stocks yesterday rose a little. In specie operations there is an extraordinary increased activity. We have again to record a further depreciation of irredeemable bank paper. This depreciation will probably increase before the sailing of the packets. At this moment we are in truly a remarkable position as respects the currency throughout this country in connection with the prices and movements in the staple articles of produce. The peculiar confusion in the value of different currencies—in the exchanges—in prices—and in every operation in commerce, is developing new features every day.

In this city, bank paper is 10 to 12 per cent under bullion—southern paper 12 to 20 per cent under city paper, making 20 to 30 per cent discount from specie on all paper payable in the southern cities. On the contrary, at the other end of the line, from Nashville round to Mobile, we find that New York and Philadelphia bank paper is quoted at 8 to 10 per cent under the local paper currencies of these points, thus indicating the entire disruption of all exchange systems, and the vast profits that may be made, by those who start first in such a business. The exchange business, between south and north, will realise 15 to 20 per cent on the capital invested.

The general position of the currencies in Liverpool, New York, and the south, is also developing a new and equally strange feature. We are informed, from the most authentic sources, that specie is actually beginning to flow back to New York from Liverpool, for the purpose of being exchanged for city bank bills at 12 per cent discount—these bills are again invested in southern bills at another 12 to 15 per cent more—the amount sent to Mobile and New Orleans, and there invested in cotton at the current low prices. By this singularly novel operation, one of which is a large amount is now under way, a profit of 20 to 25 per cent at least will be made in the mere difference of the several currencies, without taking into calculation the low price of cotton. At this moment there are 70,000 bales of cotton, to say nothing of other produce, now seeking a market in the southwestern ports.

The extraordinary state of things, now existing in the commercial world, both in Europe and America, will produce strange results before the *finale* is over. We have yet to hear the effect that will be produced in London by our suspension of specie payments. In England, when any confederacy of banks suspend, a resumption is never looked for or expected. From the middle of the last century, England has suffered these periodical pressures and bank suspensions, but we believe it is an historical fact, now admitted to be caused by invariable laws, that banks, after having lost public confidence by a suspension of specie payments, seldom or never resume. The Bank of England existed for a period of 25 years in a state of suspension, but it was its connection with the government that caused that catastrophe, and it was the same connection that compelled and aided it to resume. There never has been an instance of any set of commercial banks in Europe resuming after a suspension.

Taking this general fact into the element of a calculation, we might expect a terrible panic to be produced in American securities which expect the English holders. It is probable that the news which carries out the suspension upon our specie and moderate this panic among the few, but the many cannot understand our position and will hardly believe that any of our banks can ever resume.

The effect of such a panic in this country, by way of a reaction, we have therefore yet to ascertain. If specie is already flowing back from Liverpool to New York, for the purpose of operating in the extreme depreciation of our rival local concerns, in connection with the value of cotton, the same speculators at Liverpool will purchase the American securities in London at their lowest prices, and make that the basis of similar operations.

We should not be surprised, therefore, to see vast floods of American stocks, as well as some English bullion, returned to this country, for these and other purposes. No doubt, by a large use of capital, in the present deranged state of things, small sums of money can be made by shrewd calculators.